

UTAH DEPARTMENT of  
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
**WATER  
QUALITY**

**Harmful Algal Blooms 2018 Update**  
*MONITORING, RESPONSE, EXPENDITURES*  
*NRAE Committee, July 18, 2018*

# What are “harmful algal blooms”?

## Cyanobacteria – or blue-green algae

Photosynthetic bacteria that are older than plants/algae

Bluish-green color (cyan)

Fix nitrogen from the atmosphere

## Algal Blooms

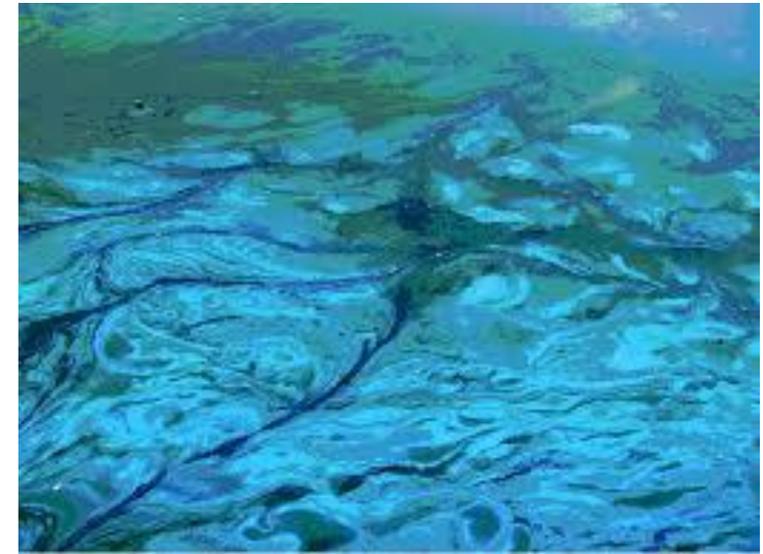
Excessive algal (and cyanobacteria) growth

Cause oxygen depletion and “dead zones”

## Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs)

Some produce toxins that can sicken people and have killed pets and wildlife

Found in all 50 states (fresh and marine waters) and around the world



# Cyanobacteria and cyanotoxins

Liver, nerve, or skin toxins

Selectively produced by many genera but not very predictable

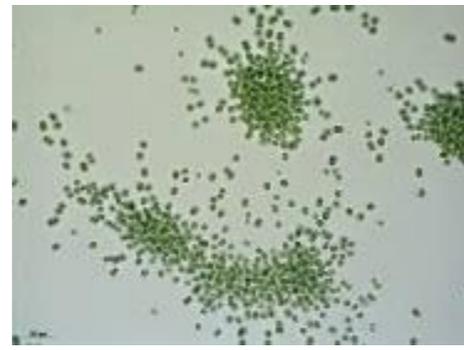
Widely distributed but not often at acutely toxic levels

Analyses are available for some *but not all* of these toxins



## Dolichospermum

- Anatoxin-a/a(s) (nerve)
- Saxitoxins (nerve)
- Microcystins (liver)



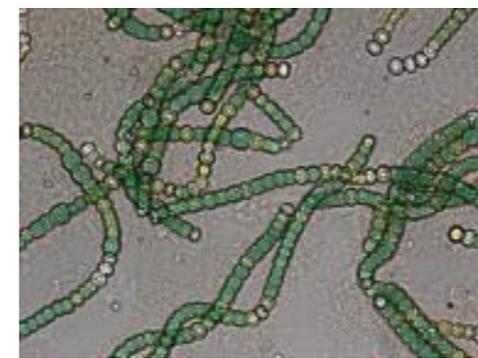
## Microcystis

- Microcystins (liver)
- Toxin is most common and easily measured
- 100 congeners



## Cylindrospermopsis

- Cylindrospermopsins (liver)
- Saxitoxins (nerve)
- Benthic/epiphytic rather than planktonic



## Nodularia

- Nodularins (liver)
- Found in brackish water including bays of Great Salt Lake



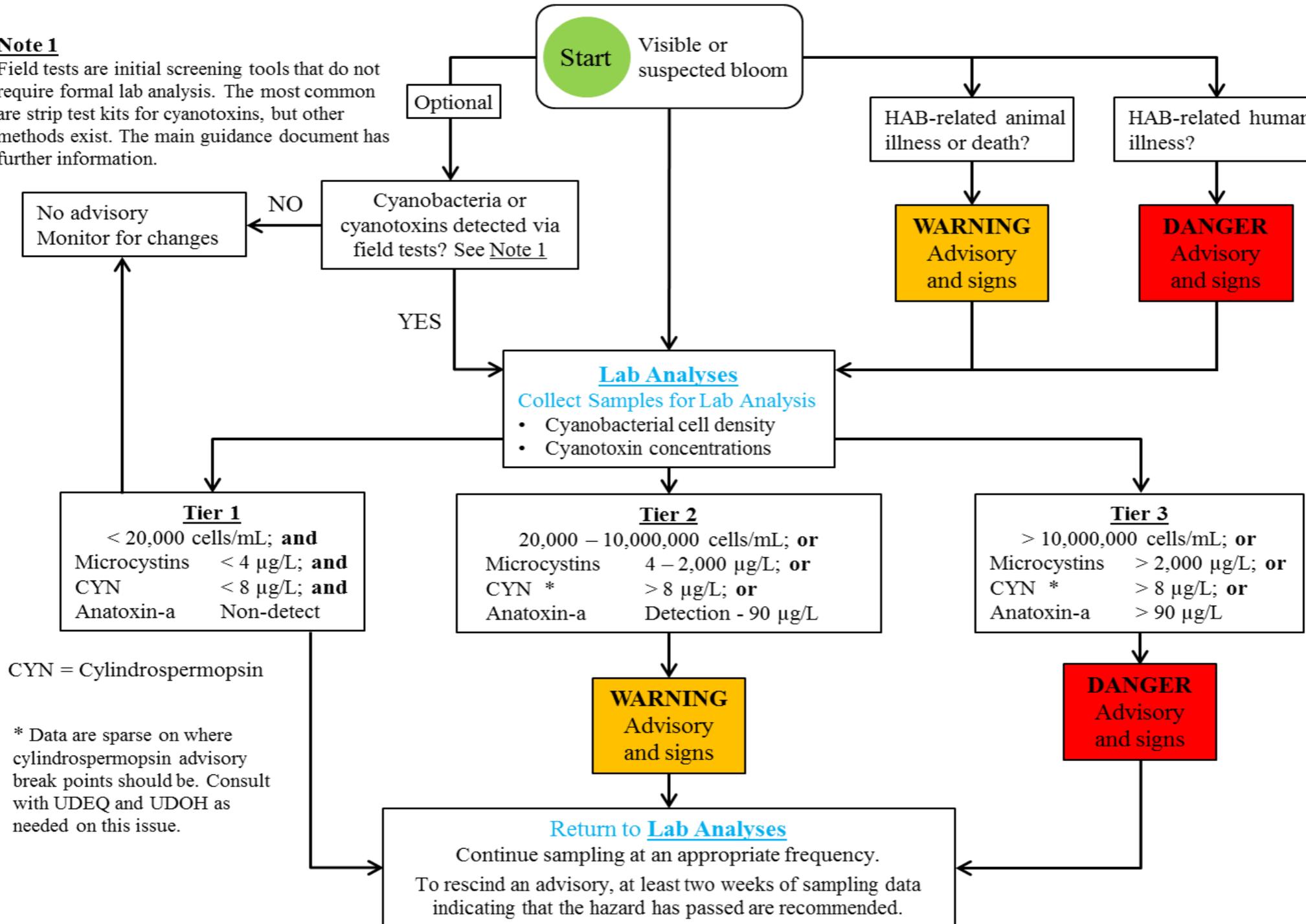
## Aphanizomenon

- Anatoxins (nerve)
- Cylindrospermopsins (liver)
- Saxitoxins (nerve)

# HAB Decision-making algorithm

**Note 1**

Field tests are initial screening tools that do not require formal lab analysis. The most common are strip test kits for cyanotoxins, but other methods exist. The main guidance document has further information.



CYN = Cylindrospermopsin

\* Data are sparse on where cylindrospermopsin advisory break points should be. Consult with UDEQ and UDOH as needed on this issue.



# Monitoring HABs

**Legislative appropriation FY19: \$178,500**

## **Statewide cyanobacteria bloom screening**

- 130 monitoring locations
- 40 waterbodies

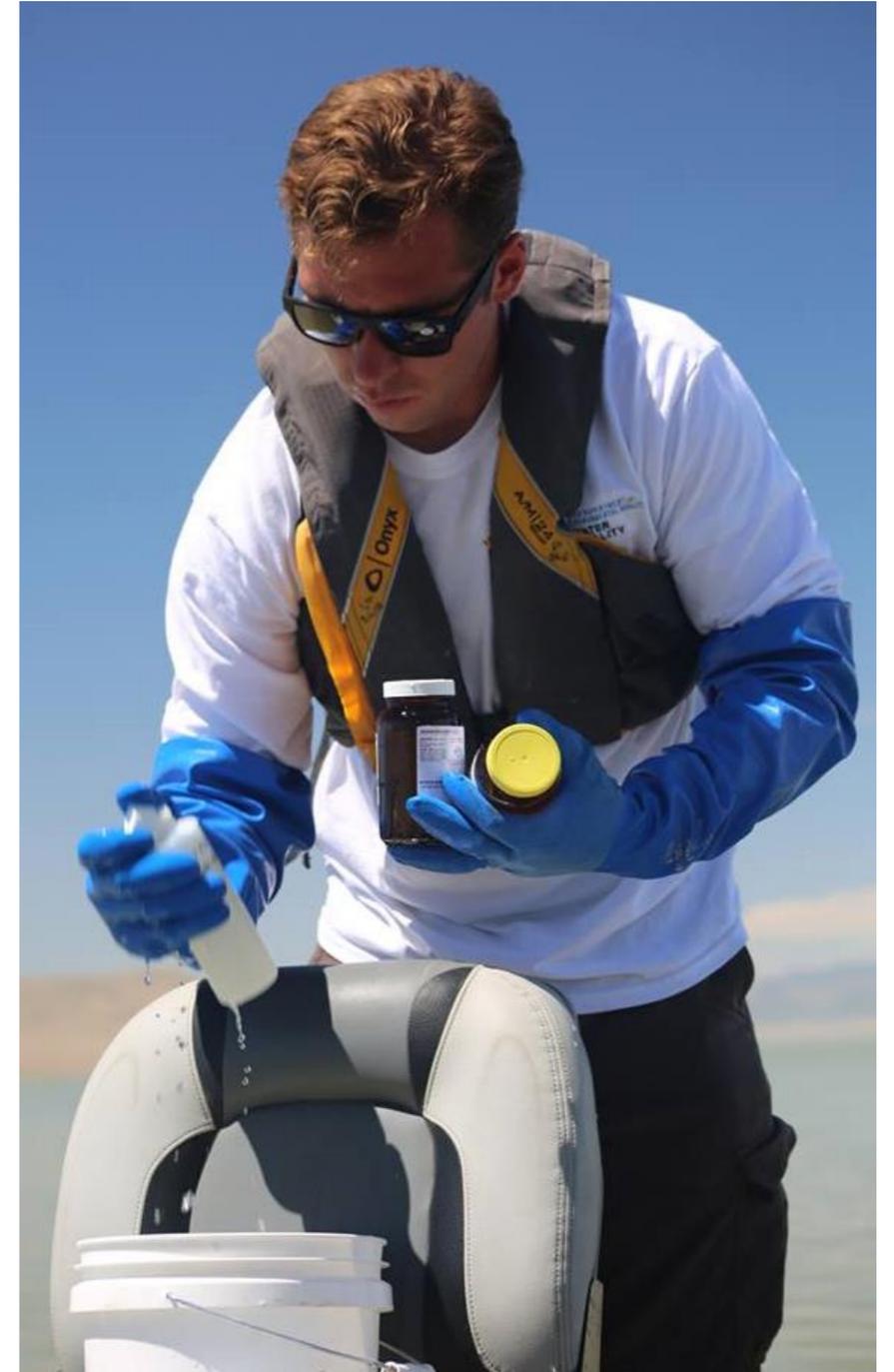
## **Real-time, water- quality data**

Five real-time sensors stationed on at-risk waterbodies

- Utah Lake
- Scofield Reservoir
- Deer Creek Reservoir

## **Satellite interpolation**

Near-daily satellite imagery from federal partners is interpolated for cyanobacteria concentrations.

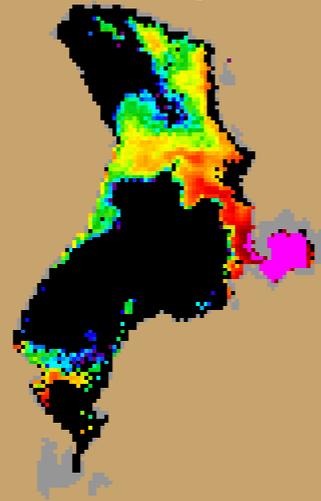


Monitoring and Sampling on Utah Lake

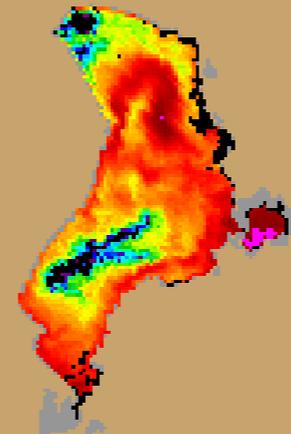
# Satellite Imagery for HAB monitoring



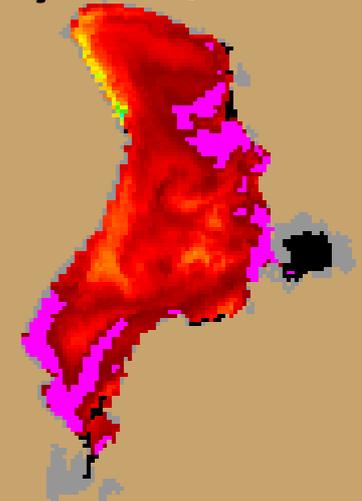
June 29, 2017



July 7, 2017



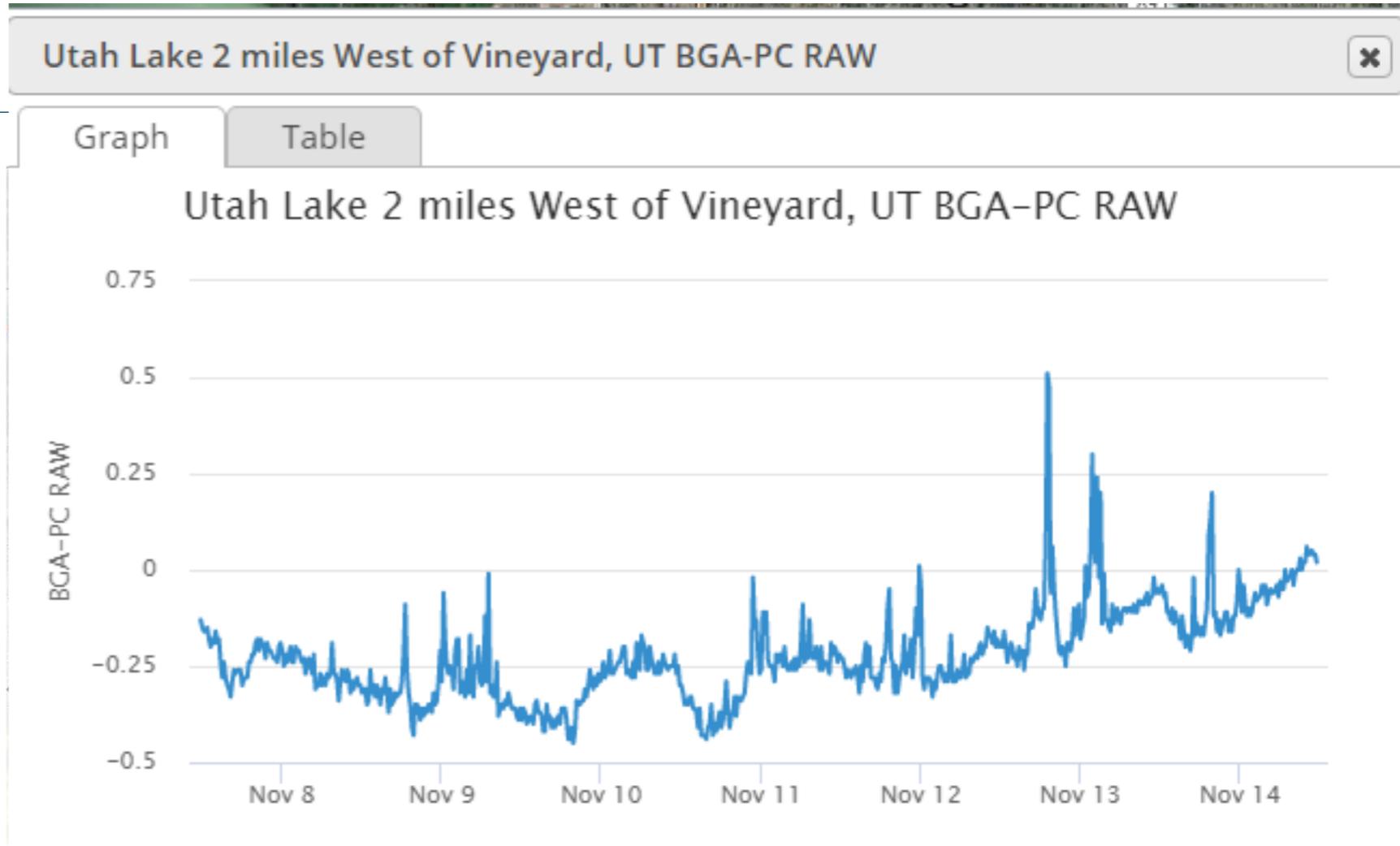
July 15, 2017



# Utah Lake Buoy Network

- 3 high frequency sondes
- Telemetered every 60 min.
- Parameters:
  - Temperature
  - Conductance
  - pH
  - Dissolved oxygen
  - DO saturation
  - Chlorophyll
  - Turbidity
  - Blue-green algae
- iUTAH partnership

<https://wqdatalive.com/public/669>



# Utah Lake Bloom - 2018

## April 21, 2018

Satellite imagery triggered weekly sampling.

## Early June, 2018

Recreational Warning Advisory from Utah County Health

- Provo Bay
- Utah Lake State Park
- Lincoln Marina
- Sandy Beach

## June 25, 2018

Cyanobacteria levels > 36 million cells per milliliter

Microcystin > 500 micrograms per liter

Closure of Lincoln Marina.

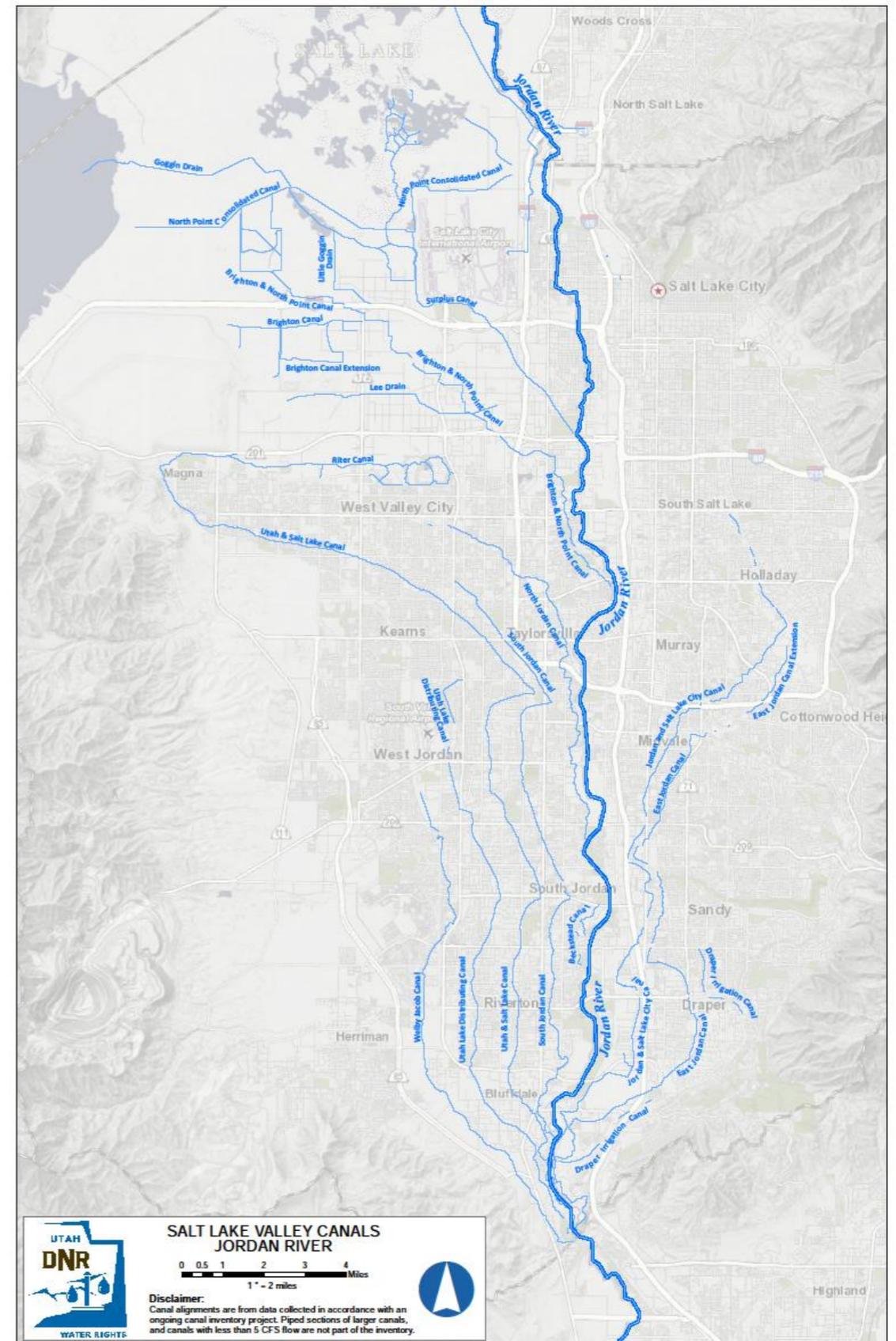
## July 2018

Advisory locations evaluated weekly, and bloom screens evaluated frequently to target potential new locations.



Lincoln Marina

# Monitoring for potential downstream impacts



# Mantua Reservoir Bloom

**May 22, 2018**

USU volunteer discovered bloom

Microcystin detected below advisory thresholds

**May 30, 2018**

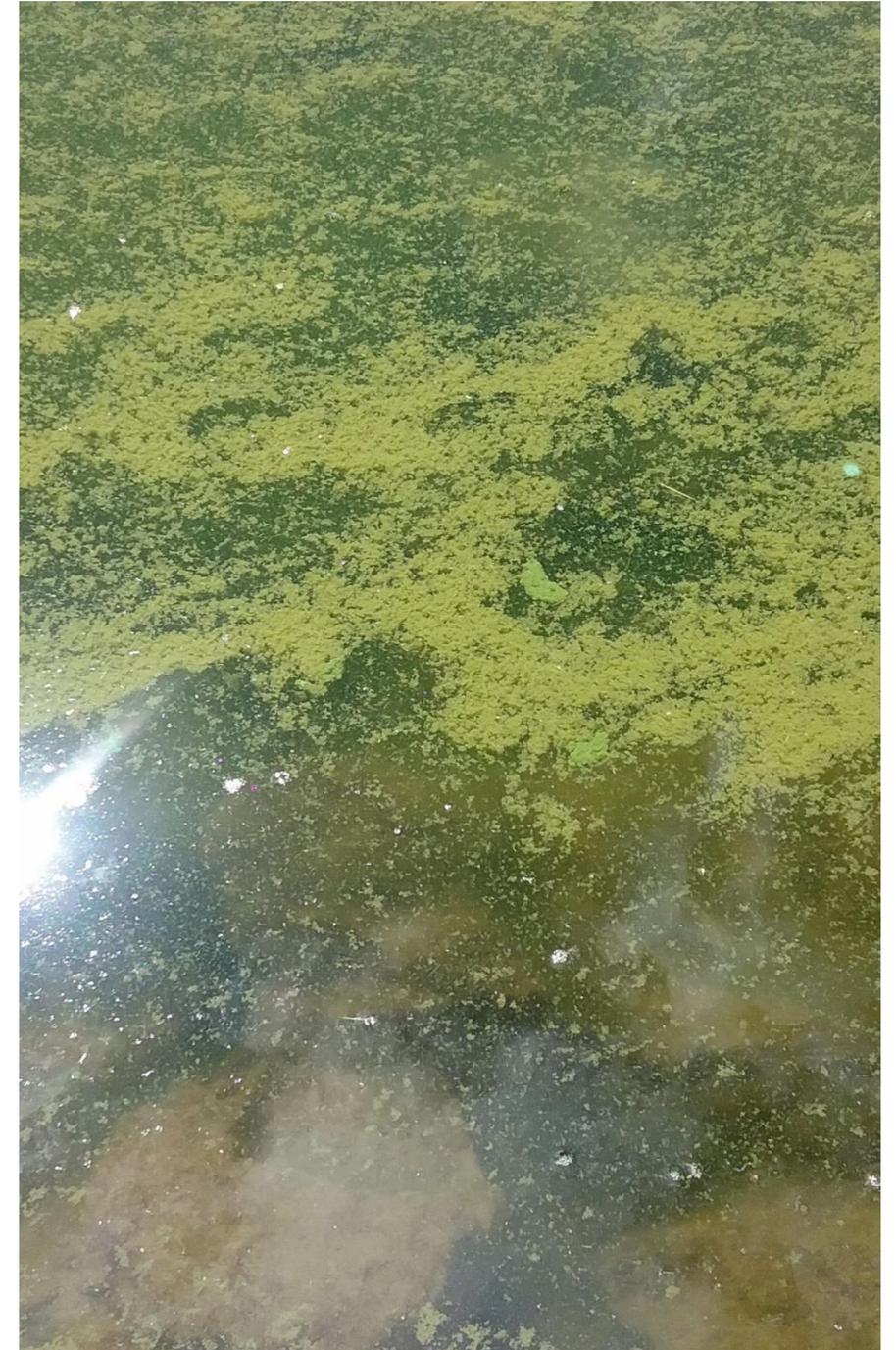
Microcystin > 5 ug/L

Cyanobacteria cell > 2.3 million cells/mL per milliliter

Bloom subsided two weeks later

## Current situation

Brigham City, owner of Mantua Reservoir, continues to monitor and test the reservoir for blooms.



Mantua Reservoir Northwest Corner

# Scofield Reservoir Bloom

## July 5, 2018

DWQ monitors collected samples at two locations

Positive for anatoxin-a

Cyanobacteria cell count exceeded 3.4 million cells per milliliter.

## July 10, 2018

Cyanobacteria cell counts > 6.9 million cells/mL

## July 13, 2018

The Southeast Utah Health Department issued a lake-wide Warning Advisory for swimming.

## July 16, 2018

Bloom appears to be expanding

Coordinated weekly sampling: DWQ, Southeast Utah Health, drinking water utilities, Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF).



Scofield Reservoir near the dam

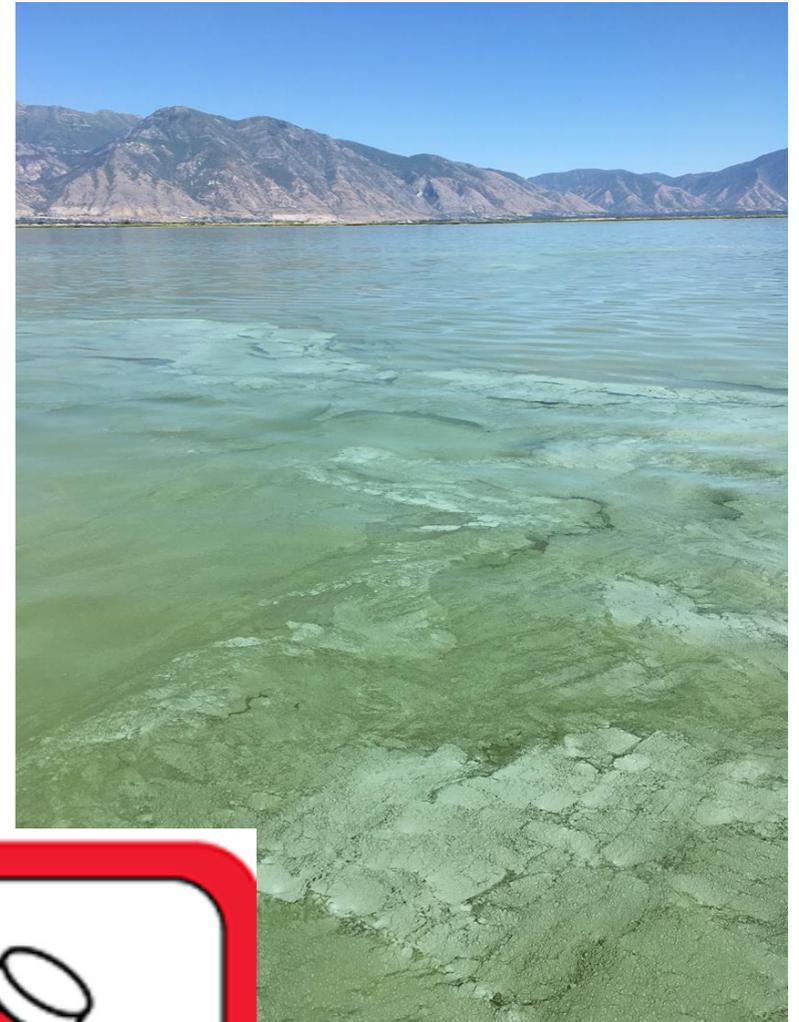
# Utah Poison Control Center HAB Reports

## Cases reported

- 2016: 676 cases (32% symptomatic)
- 2017: 173 cases (30% symptomatic)
- 2018 (June): 41 cases

## Symptoms reported

- Gastrointestinal: diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain
- Skin: irritation
- Neuro: headache, dizziness



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# Management of Harmful Algal Blooms

## Prevention

- Reduction of nutrient inputs
- Water management
- ***Implementation takes decades***

## Mitigation

- Monitoring for cells and toxins
- Forecasting and public notification
- ***Ongoing funding source needed***

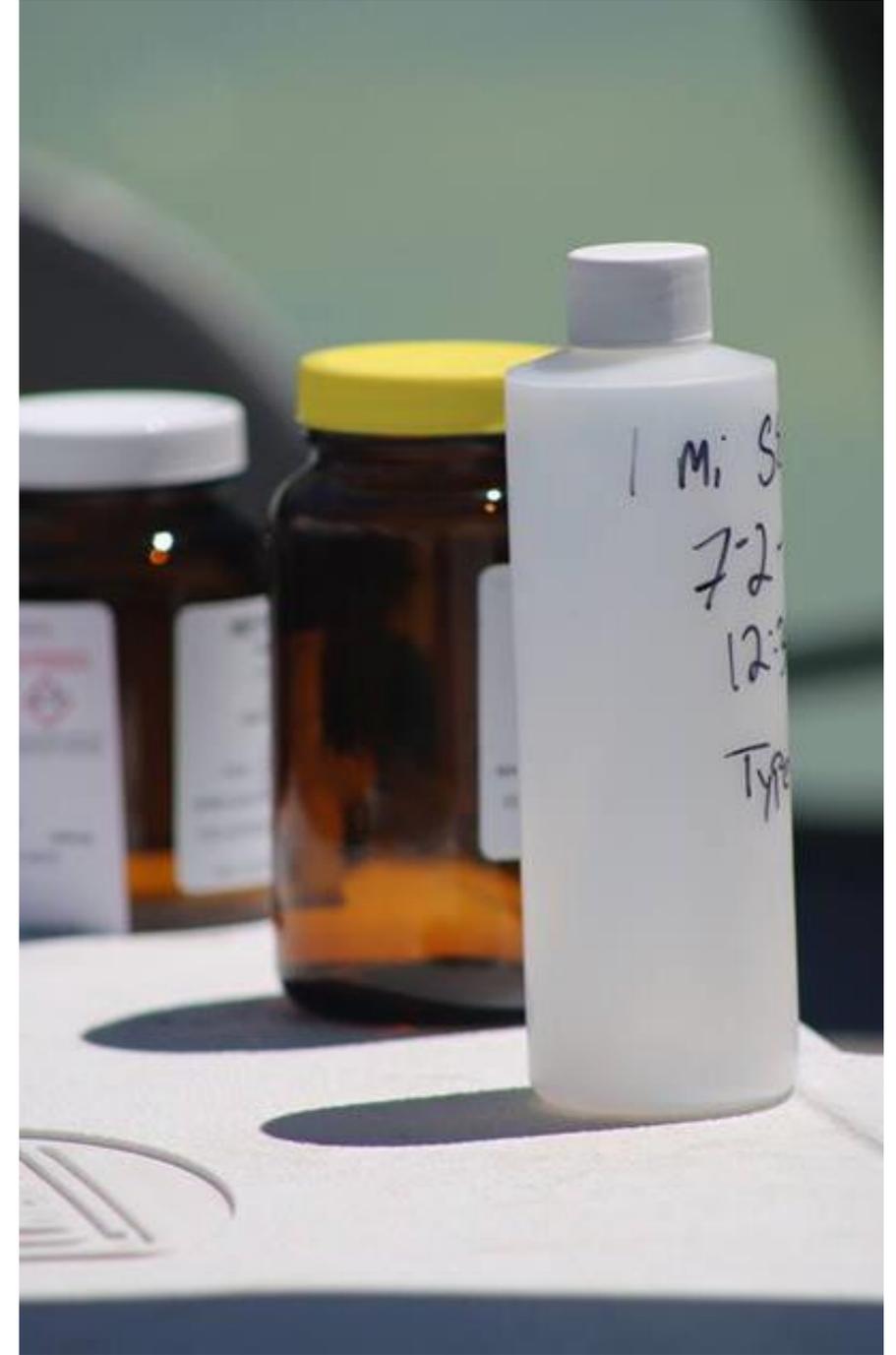
## Control

- Biological –viruses, bacteria, parasites, grazers
- Chemical– barley straw, copper sulfate
- Chemical and clay flocculation
- ***Bloom control research is relatively immature.***
- ***Actions would need to be vetted and permitted by multiple agencies.***

Source: Mario Sengco- US EPA



# Costs: Monitoring, Testing, Response



# FY19 HAB Response Building Block

Category	Legislatively Appropriated for FY19	DWQ expenditures through July 15
Personnel	\$62,400	\$8,415
Travel	\$8,350	\$674
Equipment and Supplies	\$9,000	\$3,975
Laboratory Services	\$31,500	\$0
Local Health Departments	\$67,275	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$178,500</b>	<b>\$9,089</b>



# Questions?



## HABs Links

<b>HABs Home</b>
<a href="#">About HABs</a>
<a href="#">Protect Yourself</a>
<a href="#">2018 Monitoring Updates</a>
<a href="#">HABs Photo Gallery</a>
<a href="#">For Response Agencies</a>
<a href="#">2018 News Releases</a>
<a href="#">Past Bloom Events</a>
<a href="#">Contact Info</a>

## WQ Links

<a href="#">DWQ Home</a>
<a href="#">Water Quality Board</a>
<b>Harmful Algal Blooms</b>
<a href="#">Quick Links</a>

## DEQ Links

<a href="#">Home</a>
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## Harmful Algal Blooms Home

Harmful algal blooms occur when normally occurring cyanobacteria in the water multiply quickly to form visible colonies or blooms. These blooms sometimes produce potent cyanotoxins that pose serious health risks to humans and animals.

Although most algal blooms are not toxic, some types of cyanobacteria produce nerve or liver toxins. Toxicity is hard to predict in part because a single species of algae can have both toxic and non-toxic strains, and a bloom that tests nontoxic one day can be toxic the next.

### Real-Time Monitoring Networks

- Utah Lake HAB Network (Water Quality Data Buoys)
- Jordan River Storm Central Water Log Network



**Check 2018 Monitoring Updates**  
Track monitoring updates as they are posted.



**Protect Yourself**  
Learn about health risks to people and pets exposed to algal blooms and what you can do to recreate safely.



**Learn About HABs**  
Got questions? Find more info about harmful algal blooms.



**Find Guidance Documents**  
Retrieve helpful guidance documents and response plans. For agencies responding to harmful algal blooms.

## 2018 Monitoring Updates

Location	Last Sample Date	Advisory Level
Scotfield Reservoir	July 12, 2018	Warning
Utah Lake	July 10, 2018	Warning: Provo Bay, Sandy Beach, and Utah Lake State Park Danger (Closed): Lincoln Marina



June 26 Provo Bay Map. Click for full view.